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SPECIAL IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES—No 47.—Vol. 2.

LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1825.

[Vol. XXXIX]

FINANCIAL.

STATE FINANCES.

The annual report of the Auditor of Public accounts, was laid before each house of the General Assembly on the 8th inst. The report was accompanied by eight different statements of accounts as follows.

No 1

A Statement of Moneys received and paid at the Treasury, during twelve months ending on and including the 10th day of October 1825, to wit:

Received for the revenue collectable by sheriffs, for the year	1796	20 00
Ditto	1820	858 54
Ditto	1821	1 563 48
Ditto	1822	1 373 63
Ditto	1823	66 663 08
Ditto	1824	1 697 81-72 176-
For Bank Stock Fund, to wit: On lands granted under the acts of 1815, 1820 and 1825,	8,358	67
Ditto, under the acts of 1795 1797 and 1800,	2,425	72
Ditto under the acts for appropriating the land acquired by the treaty of Tellico,	120 35-10	909 74
For tax on non residents' lands,	9 275	86
For purchasers of non residents' lands,	11 74	
For miscellaneous receipts,	1 704	96
For tax on law process, &c received by the clerks of the different courts; for tax on seals, received by the Secretary of State, and for fees received by the Register of the land office,	11 863	34
For amount received from the Agent of the Penitentiary,	3 889	99
For amount received from the Bank of Kentucky, for the distribution of Stock,	119	340
For amount received from the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as revenue,	65 148	71
For amount received for the sale of land warrants west of Cumberland river, in the State of Tennessee,	5 171	80
For amount received for the sale of land warrants east of Cumberland river, in the State of Tennessee,	407	50
For amount received for the sale of lands west of Tennessee river,	11 400	
Total amount received,	\$312 095	18
PAID SAME TIME.		
Warrants reported to have been paid by the Treasurer,	171 332	33
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	130	740
Total expenditures	\$302 072	33
Amount due from the Commonwealth on the 10th day of October 1824, (in Commonwealths money,)	36 467	54
Making	\$338 559	87
From which deduct the above amount of receipts,	312 095	18
Leaves a balance due from the Commonwealth of the 10th day of October 1825, of	\$26 444	69
There still remains in the treasury \$500 in specie, and \$20 in Illinois money.		

NOTE.—No report has been made from the Bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky since the first of July last.

No 2.

A Statement of Warrants drawn by the Auditor of public accounts on the Treasurer, during twelve months, ending on and including the 10th day of October 1825; showing the amount drawn for each source of expenditure, and the amount of Warrants paid and unpaid in the same period, to wit:

Sheriffs of 1821, for revenue overpaid and improperly paid,	\$9	25
Sheriffs of 1823, for revenue overpaid,	406	16
Drawbacks on vacant lands, the pay of military certificates, claims improperly paid on and money drawn for the redemption of head right claims,	133	87
Slaves executed,	1	225
Public communications; the postage on letters sent and received by the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of public accounts, Adjutant, and Quarter Master Generals the postage on Commissioners' books forwarded by mail to the Auditor, are also charged under this head,	1 683	56
Purchasers of non-residents' lands for redemptions,	4	17
Military expenditures; for the pay of Brigade Inspectors attending brigade musters, Judge advocates and witnesses attending courts martial,	408	57
Money refunded for moneys improperly paid, and for taxes twice paid, &c,	162	56
Electors,	261	33
Lunatic Asylum	10	000
Commissioners, of tax, for taking in lists of taxable property,	8 233	50
For the support of lunatics and idiots	8 113	95
Clerks' services, for clerks ex officio services for record books and process, and for transcribing commissioners' book	10 083	10
Jailors for attending on and furnishing fuel, &c, for circuit courts, and for committing, releasing and discharging criminals,	7 607	74

Public printers for advertising non-resident lands	69	32
Public roads for pay of sundry commissioners,	204	
Attorneys for the Commonwealth their salaries,	6 152	58
Contingent expenses for books furnished the Secretary of State for the use of the Commonwealth, (as per acts of last Legislature,) for sundry repairs done to the public buildings, for repairs done to the Court of appeals' room and for the attendance of the officers on said court.	4 671	05
Salaries of the executive and judicial officers,	33	282
Loans to the Penitentiary,	16 854	13
Executive officers for stationary, fuel &c,	2 355	93
Criminal prosecutions, for pay of venire men, witnesses and guards in part, including also the pay of sheriffs and constables in felonious cases,	17 298	47
Legislature, November session 1824 including the daily attendance and mileage of the members and the pay of witnesses,	22 691	99
Appropriations, November session 1824, including the compensation of the several officers of the Legislature, public printing, fuel and all other expenses, the compensation to the speakers of each house excepted,	14 927	72
Surveyors for copying entry books &c,	364	
Distributing acts and journals, November session, 1824,	432	50
Kentucky Institution, for the tuition of the Deaf and Dumb, for the support of the indigent pupils, Decisions of the Court of Appeals, Sheriffs, comparing polls, Clerks for accounts overpaid,	1 455 1 000 1 046	62 000 72
Total amount of warrants issued	\$170 997	82
Warrants unpaid on the 10th Oct. 1824 that issued since the 17th of March, 1810, (all others issued prior to the above date are presumed to have been paid.)	476	58
Making	\$171 474	40
Warrants reported to have been paid by the Treasurer, as stated in Statement No 1	171 332	31
Warrants unpaid on the 10th October, 1825,	142	07

No 3. is a statement of balances due to the Commonwealth amounting to \$7 660 44—on which \$2 297 67 is for loans to the Penitentiary which is in fact, a public expenditure;—and a statement of the Bank Stock owned by the Commonwealth as follows:—

BANK STOCK.

The amount of Stock owned by the State in the Bank of Kentucky on the 10th day of October 1825, is 417 690

Ditto subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, up to the same date, 334 368 63

Total amount of stock owned by the State, \$752 058 63

No 5 is a calculation of the probable expenditures for the year from the 10th October 1825, to the 10th October 1826, amount expected to be expended \$167 530.

No. 6 is a statement of the amount expected to be received at the Treasury, during the financial year, amounting to \$167 521 71. The anticipated expenditures and existing demands together exceed the expected receipts, by the sum of \$26,472 12, and the Treasury will be so much in debt on the 10th day of October next.

No. 7 is a statement concerning the penitentiary; The 'Loans,' that is, the expenditures which have been made on account of the Penitentiary, from its first establishment, amount to \$73 147 92

The Credits to 10 850 25

Balance, 62 297 67

Wm. Holman, present agent, received from the late keeper and agent, raw materials, debts and manufactured articles to the amount of \$55 604 11—nominal, not real value.—He has paid into the treasury 2 275 36—and delivered materials to Mr. Scott to the amount of 718 35—about \$5000 more may be realized, the remainder is bad debts, loss on articles over rated &c. The debts of the institution to be paid by the Treasury amount to \$3 230 23.

No. 8, is a statement of the amount of tax paid by each county, and amount of expenditures in each county separately.

The Auditor's report was accompanied by the following letter:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Frankfort 9th November, 1825.

SIR: You will be so good as to lay before the house over which you preside, the accompanying documents, from No. 1 to 8, inclusive.

Whether it becomes me as Auditor of Public Accounts, to offer to the legislature my views as to the practical operation of any acts; which they in their wisdom may deem expedient, or not, is doubtful. But having observed with some attention, the results of some, if not all the laws in relation to the Revenue, and believing that an improvement may be made in our financial system I have ventured to offer the following remarks on that subject.

The act of the last session of the Legislature in relation to clamperly and maintenance, gave to one class of non resident claimants of land viz

those whose claims had never been entered for taxation, the privilege, until the first day of August last, to list their lands with the Auditor for taxation, and pay up the taxes and interest due thereon. It is believed that the largest portion of claimants of this description were not apprised of the privilege until the time had expired, and in many instances where they were informed of the liberty and were desirous of saving their lands, the amount of tax and interest exceeded the value of the land, and they of course would not pay it. Nevertheless, the revenue has been benefited somewhere about \$6000, and it is thought, that had the privilege been given without demanding the interest, it would have been benefited at least 15 or \$20,000. It is with the Legislature to say whether they will revive the privilege and modify it in such a way as will exempt the holders of claims of this description from the interest, and extend the time so far as in their wisdom they may think necessary to afford ample notice.

The holders of lands that have heretofore listed them for taxation and whose lands have been stricken off to the State for the non-payment of the taxes as they became due, and the time of redemption having expired, were permitted in the act above alluded to, and it would seem that no good reason could be adduced for the distinction. Some considerable advantage may be anticipated to the revenue, should the Legislature think proper now to let them redeem and re-enter their lands. The Legislature might then, with great propriety, adopt a system of forfeiture by way of escheat, which has heretofore been recognized by the Court of the United States as coming within the legitimate exercise of the powers reserved to the States, and thus save those unhappy collisions which now exist between the Federal and State Governments, and in the course of a few years put at rest forever those dormant claims.

The just expectation of the Legislature has not been realized in the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum. This is owing in part to the privilege given to the committees and relatives of this unfortunate portion of the community to retain the Idiots at the rate of \$50 per year could the Asylum be fitted up with buildings spacious enough to contain the whole of this description of persons in the State, it is thought that \$10,000 would be amply sufficient for their comfortable support. Would it not therefore be wise in the Legislature to repeal the law in relation to idiots and make the necessary appropriation to complete the buildings?

Some inequality will necessarily result from the late change in the mode of valuation of taxable property, owing to the variability of the medium in which it is valued. About the time the commissioners began to take in the lists, the paper of the Commonwealth's Bank was at two dollars for one in specie, and when they finished it had risen in value fifty per cent. This it would seem that some more permanent standard should be adopted.

The Auditor is frequently much embarrassed in the collection of the revenue, by an almost indiscriminate grant of indulgence to the Sheriffs, who too frequently apply the public money to private speculation, and then rely upon legislative aid to shield them from a judgment. I would therefore suggest the propriety of permitting the Auditor, in future to take judgment in all cases, and if an extension of time for the collection of the revenue be necessary, let it extend to the suspension of the execution only.

The establishment of new counties has been a fruitful source of expenditure as will as crime. Increase of offices, tipping shops and idleness are the general concomitants of the erection of new county sites.

With great diffidence and respect,
I subscribe myself, sir,
Your most obt. servt.
PORTER CLAY Aud. P. A.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH

A STATEMENT
Of the situation of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October 1825.

To Stock,	\$334 368	63
Literary Fund,	143	917 44
Notes Payable,	2 370	424 30
Discount (since 1st July last,)	26	494 57
Individual depositors,	192	485 49
Amount due to branches and Principal Bank,	294	640 64
Legislative Deposits, (boxed and sealed up,)	422	212 16
CR	\$3 694 543	23
By notes withdrawn and boxed up,	\$422	212 16
Notes under discount,	1,623	740 41
Notes in suit,	281	899 94
Real Estate,	26	154 19
Amount due from Branches and Principal Bank,	304	112 49
General expenses, (since 1st July last,)	9	593 41
Amount due from Treasurer,	38	569 00
Cash on hand viz Specie,	\$9 386	37
Eastern notes,	2 722	00
United States' Bank Notes	5 124	00
Notes of the Bank of Kentucky,	4 817	25
Notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth and Branches,	1 065 712 01-1	088 261 63
\$3 694 543	23	

A VIEW.

Showing the curtailment of notes issued by the Bank, and the amount in circulation on the 10th Oct 1825.	
Total amount of notes issued,	\$2 943 261 05
Cash on hand 10th October 1825,	\$1 088 261 63
Add the amount due from the Treasurer on that day, which having been checked for in anticipation of the revenue, will shortly be repaid and when paid it is to be considered as so much out of circulation	38 569 00
Add the amount of notes cancelled and burnt,	573 035 25
\$699 865 88-	
Deduct amount subject to be drawn for by depositors,	192 485 49-1 507 380 49
Amount in circulation on the 10th October 1825,	1 436 239 66

The amount of \$422, 212 16, boxed up is included in the above estimate of cash on hand.

To redeem the notes in circulation the Bank is vested with means as follows.

Stock due from the Bank of Kentucky, 477 460 00

Notes under discount due from individuals, 1 905 640 35

Real estate purchased by the Bank for debts due, 26 154 19

\$2409 254 54

Deduct amount of Notes in circulation 1436 239 66

Leaving an excess of means of \$973 014 88

To the above amount of means, will be added the proceeds of the lands west and south of Tennessee, and other vacant lands, from time to time, as they are disposed of

Total amount of net profits of the Bank from the 10th Oct. 1824, to the 10th Oct 1825 72 354 31

Out of these profits there has been paid as a balance in full of the appropriation of 20,000 to the Transylvania University, 2 421 56

To the Louisville Hospital 7 961 52

To the Treasurer, 61 951 23-\$72 654 31

ATTEST.

O. G. WAGGENER Cashier.

Kentucky Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

After the presentation of a petition—

Mr. Blackburn from the committee of P. & G. reported in favor of the petition for a Hospital at Smithland, recommending the appropriation to this object of the profits of the Princeton Branch Bank; in favor of the petition for a change of the place of holding elections in the eastern precinct in Hardin county; in favor of the petition of the Trustees of Hart Seminary for leave to redeem their lands and against their request to appropriate to that object the proceeds of fines and forfeitures; against the petition of Henry Bushon for compensation for land over which the road from Danville to Tennessee runs; in favor of a petition for an election precinct at Simpsonville in Shelby county; all which was concurred in, after limiting the appropriation in the first case, on motion of Mr Gordon, to one year and after an unsuccessful motion of Mr Chenoweth to reverse the report as to Henry Bushon.

Mr Mays from the committee of religion, reported against the petition of Mary Dogan, Celia Doss: Patsy Birdsong, Rice B. Lyntacorn, James Jeffries, John B. Willis Jane St. Clair Robinson, Abraham and Sally Sears, Judith Martin, Nancy Simpson and John Dick, for divorces, all which was concurred in after unsuccessful motions by Mr. New to reverse it in the case of J. S. Robinson.

Bills reported. By Mr Bruce, to authorize the Trustees of Lewis Academy to sell the lands belonging to that institution, which passed. By Mr. James, a referred bill to establish an election precinct in Montgomery county, with amendments extending it to Lawrence, Grant, Butler and Hickman counties, to which Mr Underwood moved an amendment, when it was referred—By Mr Spalding, a referred bill to amend the law appropriating fines and forfeitures with amendments which were adopted, and after other amendments, it passed. By Mr Dyer, to provide for the safe-keeping of Francis Irwin which passed. By Mr Lee, to alter the mode of electing Trustees of Fleming academy. By Mr Chenoweth, to change the place of voting in the Eastern precinct of Hardin county, which passed. By Mr Maupin, a referred bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, with an amendment providing for a valuation in specie, which was adopted. By Mr Wilcox, to compel persons who have dug wells for salt water in Bullitt county and failed, to fill them up.

On motion of Mr Breck, the bill to repeal the reorganizing act of last session and reviving the former laws in relation to the Court of Appeals was taken up. Mr Hall moved to lay it on the table for the present and have it printed, which was opposed by Mr B Hardin and negatived.

Mr Blackburn moved to strike out all the bill except so much as repeals the acts of last session. This motion was adopted by the mover and Mr Hardin, when it was decided in the affirmative. The bill then passed to a third reading.

Mr Hanson asked leave to bring in a bill to continue the law for appointing Commonwealth's attorneys. The motion was opposed by Mr Turner

on the ground that the system was impolitic, and that of late, appointments have been made for charitable motives and without regard to qualifications. Mr Hanson supported the motion, on the grounds that the constitution vests the power of appointment in the Governor; that it is better to have only as many attorneys as there are judicial districts instead of one in each county; that the present system is less expensive and more judicious; and that it is better to give the appointment to the Governor than to the Judges. Mr Logan opposed the leave and advocated the appointment of attorneys by the Courts, and their payment out of the Treasury, and intimated that it was not necessary that so many should be appointed as there are counties. Mr Hardin was opposed to changing the system, because he was opposed to the principle of reorganizing any set of officers out of office. He thought the present mode more politic, and preferable to the appointment by the Judges. Mr Turner said he was opposed to the reorganizing measures also; but this proposition was to continue a law which is about to expire. He would give the appointment to the Judges and restrict the amount drawn so as not to increase the expense. Mr Brown highly complimented the attorney of his district and believed he would be continued under any system. On motion of Mr Greene the proposition was committed to the committee for courts of Justice.

Mr Hall offered joint resolutions for raising committees to examine the public offices.

A bill to authorize the insertion of advertisements in certain papers passed.

Leave was obtained by Mr Fulton to bring in a bill to authorize gates to be erected on a certain road. By Mr Bainbridge, to change the time of holding the Washington county court. By Mr Hanson, to establish an election precinct in Clarke county.

An act passed, to change the time of holding the Mead county court.

Mr Hanson offered a joint resolution raising a committee to examine the Commonwealth's Bank and burn the surplus notes on hand.

A message from the Governor communicating a letter to the Governor of Tennessee on the subject of the road from Danville to the line of that state; was referred to a select committee.

Resolutions from the Senate calling for information relative to the Transylvania University, were adopted.

The bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in December, was taken up. It was opposed by Mr Maupin, and advocated by Messrs. Coleman and Sterritt, and rejected Yeas 40, Nays 41.

The bill to repeal so much of the existing law as requires the Courts to give judgment for Commonwealth's paper in certain cases, was laid on the table.

An act passed to remove the seat of Justice of Oldham county to Westport.

Mr Morris offered a resolution instructing the committee for Courts of Justice to enquire into the expediency of consolidating the offices of the Commonwealth's and county attorneys, which was adopted.

Mr Thomas obtained leave to introduce the usual Green River bill, and Mr Porter obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of William Davess.

IN SENATE.
TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

The usual standing committees were appointed and several petitions were presented.

Leave was given to bring in bills.—On motion of Mr Denny, to amend the law of conveyancing. Of Mr R. Wickliffe, to authorize the insertion of advertisements in the Kentucky Whig.

Mr J Allen offered resolutions referring the different subjects contained in the Governor's message.

The Auditor's annual report was received and read.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

A number of petitions were presented and referred, among which was one for a new county out of parts of Adair, Cumberland and Wayne.

Bills reported. By Mr Critcher to change the time of holding the Mead county court. By Mr Yancey, to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. By Mr Carnell to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency of calling a convention. By Mr Denny, to amend the law of conveyancing, which was referred to the committee for courts of Justice.

Leave was given to bring in bills.—On motion of Mr Davess, to amend the law for the benefit of Wilson Pickett's widow and heirs, and Azariah Davess' executors. Of Mr Pope, for the benefit of the Judge of the 13th Judicial district. Of Mr Barrett, to raise money by lottery for the building of a bridge across Licking river at Claysville. Of Mr Cockrell, for the benefit of John Richey. Of Mr Selby, for the benefit of Cassandra Abrell. Of Mr Hughes, for viewing and marking a way, for a Turnpike road from Lexington to Maysville. Of Mr Dudley, to provide for the distribution and preservation of the public law books.

Mr Davess offered resolutions calling for information relative to Transylvania University, which were referred to the committee raised on the part of the Governor's message relative to that subject.

Mr Hughes offered joint resolutions affirming the constitutionality of the act of last session relative to the Court of Appeals, which lie on the table.

A bill from H. R. to enlarge the constable's district including the town of Bowlinggreen, was passed.

An act passed authorizing the insertion of certain advertisements in the Kentucky Whig.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

The Treasurer's annual report was received, and several petitions were presented.

Bills reported. By Mr Dudley, to provide for the distribution and preservation of the public law books. By Mr Davess, to amend the law for the benefit of Wilson Pickett's heirs and Azariah Davess' Executors, which was committed.

Leave was given to bring in bills.—On motion of Mr Beatty, to amend the law appropriating the vacant lands belonging to this state south of Walker's line. Of Mr J Allen, to reduce and regulate certain officers' salaries. Of Mr Davess, to amend the act establishing a Lunatic Asylum.

Mr Ewing from the committee to whom they were referred, reported the resolution offered by Mr Davess, asking for information relative to the Transylvania University, which were adopted.

The Governor's objections to a bill passed at the last session relative to the collection of certain moneys due the Presbyterian Church in Louisville were taken up and read with the bill, and the latter laid on the table.

The convention bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Appellate Judges was committed.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Many petitions were presented and referred. Mr Smith from the committee of religion reported against the petition of James Bartlett, and Foster and wife for divorces—concurrent in.

Mr Yancey reported the bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Mr Dudley moved to strike out \$1500, the amount of the salary, which was done by Yeas 18, Nays 15. On motion of Mr Hughes, the bill was filed with \$1200 by 20 to 13. After some further amendment the bill passed to a third reading.

Mr Barrett, reported a bill to raise money by lottery to build a bridge across Licking river at Clarksville.

Leave was given to bring in bills—On motion of Mr Howard, to amend the law regulating endorsements on executions. Of Mr Daniel, to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property. Of Mr Selby, to amend the act for the benefit of Daniel Traub and others. Of Mr Beatty, for the benefit of Jesse Alcorn.

Acts passed—For the benefit of the Judge of the 13th Judicial district.—To change the time of holding the Mead county court.—For the benefit of the Clerks of Hopkins and Oldham counties.

The convention bill passed to a third reading by Yeas 20, Nays 15.

Some other minor matters were transacted.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Mr Ewing from the Committee of P. and G. reported in favor of the petition of sundry citizens of Oldham for the removal of their seat of Justice to Westport, and against the petition for leave to fix it by a vote of the people.

On motion of Messrs. C. H. Allen and Denny, the report was reversed, and the committee instructed to bring in a bill submitting it to a vote of the people.

Bills reported. By Mr Hughes, to provide for viewing and marking a way for a Turnpike road from Lexington to Maysville, which was recommended. By Mr Beatty, to authorize the appropriation of vacant land between Walker's line and latitude 36, 30 north, which was committed.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.

Several petitions were presented and referred. Bills reported. By Mr Cockerill, for the benefit of John Richey. By Mr Daniel, to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property. By Mr J. Allen, to reduce and regulate certain officers' salaries. By Mr Selby, for the benefit of Jesse Alcorn. By Mr Ewing, to transfer the stock of the Caledonia Academy &c. By Mr Selby, to amend an act for the benefit of Daniel Traub and others. By Mr Ewing from the committee of P. & G. to provide for locating the permanent seat of justice for Oldham county.

Leave obtained to bring in bills—By Mr Lockett, concerning the location of the forfeited lands in this Commonwealth. By Mr Davies, to repeal the 4th section of an act relative to endorsements on executions approved Dec 1st 1821. Also, for the benefit of the executors of Samuel M. Afee. By Mr Ewing, to amend the laws relative to the valuation of taxable property. By Mr White to provide for binding out poor free children of color. By Mr Hughes, to change the mode of summoning petit jurors and provide for their compensation. By Mr R. Wickliffe, to amend the law concerning the action of detinue. By Mr Beatty, for the benefit of Thomas Branscomb.

Mr Pope offered a resolution for removing the seat of government, which was laid on the table. Mr R. Wickliffe offered a resolution calling on the Bank of Kentucky for a copy of the transcript of the names of debtors laid before a committee of H. R. in 1819, with an explanation as to the manner in which the debts have been paid, whether in property and at what price, and also the names of any directors who may have failed to pay their debts &c. Mr Davies offered an amendment calling for the amount paid to the President, Clerks, and agents of the Bank as salary since 1819, which was adopted.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

Mr Ewing from the committee of P. & G. reported in favor of the petition for a new county out of Adair, Cumberland and Wayne, and for the removal of the seat of justice of McCracken county—concurrent in.

Bills reported. By Mr Howard, to amend the second section of an act to regulate endorsements on executions. By Mr Ewing from the committee &c. to establish a new county out of parts of Adair, Cumberland and Wayne.

Leave obtained to bring in bills—By Mr Cockerill, for the benefit of David White. By Mr White for the benefit of the heirs of William Powell. By Mr Given, for the benefit of William Elder. By Mr J. Allen, to amend the act repealing the two years' replevin on contracts made after the 1st June 1824. By Mr Given, further to regulate the debt due to the Commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands. By Mr White for the benefit of Wm Caldwell jailor of Shelby county. By Mr Beatty, for the benefit of the Tellico settlers.

On motion of Mr Pope it was—Resolved, That a committee be appointed to revise and reduce into one the laws concerning executions, to make such amendments and alterations as may appear necessary or expedient &c.

An act passed for the benefit of the widow and heirs of William Pickett, dec'd. and the executors and devisees of Azariah Davis.

The bill passed at the last session, authorizing the collection of certain moneys due the first Presbyterian Church in Louisville, having been returned by the Governor's objections, was taken up and passed notwithstanding. Yeas 21, Nays 11.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

After the presentation of a petition—Mr C. H. Allen, from the committee of C. & J. reported in favor of the petition of Ben. Berry, Paul Barnett, Sneed's heirs, Thomas Hinds &c. and sundry citizens of Henderson in favor of their jailor—concurrent in.

Also, referred bills, to amend the law of conveyancing—to amend the law relative to the sale of vacant lands south of Walker's line,—and relative to independent Banks; the first was passed over; the second passed to a third reading; and the third recommended.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.

Mr C. H. Allen, from the committee of C. & J. reported, from the unfinished business of last session, a bill for the benefit of Sampson Trammel. Mr Ewing from the committee of P. & G. reported a bill to remove the seat of Justice of McCracken county.

Bills reported. By Mr R. Wickliffe, to amend the law concerning the action of detinue. By Mr Hughes, a referred bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property with a substitute which was adopted and the bill recommended. By Mr Hickman to allow an additional constable to Bourbon county, which passed. By Mr Beatty, for the benefit of the Tellico settlers, which was committed. By Mr Green, the Green river indigence bill, which was committed. By Mr White, for the benefit of Wm Powell's heirs.

Mr Crutcher from the committee raised on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the State Revenue and county levy, reported "that they deem it expedient to make any alteration in the State Revenue, or county Levy at this time." On motion of Mr Davies, it was laid on the table.

Leave obtained to bring in bills—By Mr P. N. O'Brien, for the benefit of R. B. Dabban. By Mr R. Wickliffe, concerning the appropriation of public money. By Mr Selby, to relieve Mary Dogan. By Mr Forsythe, for the benefit of Paul Barnett. By Mr T. Ward, to appropriate surplus militia fines

in the 78th Regiment. By Mr Ewing, to establish a judicial district, was of the Tennessee. By Mr T. Ward, for the erection of a new judicial district in the eastern end of the state. An act passed to provide for the safekeeping of Francis Erwin; [AROUS.]

REPORT.

The Committee of Ways and Means have had under consideration the debts due by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and respectfully report thereupon:

That by the laws of this Commonwealth now in force, the officers of the government and its creditors are bound to take Commonwealth's paper at its nominal amount; or, to make the idea more easily comprehended, a dollar in paper is to be received as if the same was a dollar in gold or silver. The policy of this law grew out of the peculiar state of the country. It is with sentiments of the highest personal gratification, that the committee can felicitate this house, and the people of this Commonwealth, upon the rapid appreciation of the Commonwealth's paper. This sudden change in the appreciation of the paper, and the rapid progress the managers of the Commonwealth's Bank are making in winding up its concerns, have induced the wealthy officers and creditors of the Commonwealth not to call for the amount due them at the Treasury, but to wait until they can turn their debts and demands into gold and silver. This course of conduct makes the law operate unequally upon the rich and poor. The officers and creditors of government who are poor, cannot wait, but must call and get their money as the same falls due. Besides, it not only increases the salaries of those who do wait, beyond what the government intended the same should be, but it throws upon the government, at some distant day, when the paper is all destroyed, a cash debt greatly exceeding in amount the current expenses of the year. To remedy this injurious practice and growing evil, the Committee report a Bill.

A BILL.

FURTHER TO REGULATE THE SALARIES AND DEBTS DUE BY THIS COMMONWEALTH.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky That in all cases where any debt is now, or hereafter may become due and payable by this Commonwealth, to any of the public creditors and officers of government, if the same shall not be demanded at the public Treasury, within three months after such debt or salary shall become due and payable, the Auditor and Treasurer shall scale said debt or salary, and pay no more in Commonwealth's paper than the value of such debt or salary when the same became due and payable, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

REPORT.

The Committee of Ways and Means have had under consideration the salaries of the following officers of Government:

Circuit Judges at \$1,200 each, which amount to	\$12,000
Commonwealth's Attorneys at \$400 each, which amount to	6,400
Auditor,	2,000
Register's salary and perquisites,	2,000
Attorney General,	400
Secretary of State,	1,000
Total,	\$23,800

The Committee propose to reduce the salaries of said officers to the following sums:

Circuit Judges to \$1000 each, making	\$16,000
Attorneys for Commonwealth to \$300 each, making	4,000
Auditor, to	1,500
Register, to	1,200
Secretary of State, to	750
Attorney General, to	300
Total,	\$23,550

Should the proposed reductions take place, the amount retrenched will be \$7,450.

To carry into effect the opinion of the Committee, they report a bill.

A BILL.

FURTHER TO REGULATE THE SALARIES OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the day of the officers of government hereafter mentioned, shall receive the annual salaries following, and to be paid as heretofore:

To each Circuit Judge	Dollars.
To each Circuit Attorney	Dollars.
To the Secretary of State	Dollars.
To the Auditor	Dollars.
To the Register	Dollars.
To the Attorney General	Dollars.

2. Be it further enacted, That the fees of office hereafter received by the Register, shall be paid by him into the public Treasury, quarterly.

REPORT.

The Committee of Ways and Means have had the situation and expenditures of the Bank of the Commonwealth under consideration, and respectfully report thereupon: That the expenses of each Branch will average \$2,000, making the total expenses of the 12 Branches amount to \$24,000. The expenses of the principal or mother Bank consist of the following items:

President's salary,	1,500
Cashier's salary,	1,200
First Clerk,	1,200
Second Clerk,	800
House rent and Miscellaneous expenses,	600

Total expenses of the whole institution, \$29,300.

It is the opinion of the Committee, that the interest of the Bank will not be endangered by calling in its Branches; but, on the contrary, to judge from the experience we have had in relation to the Bank of Kentucky, the interest of the institution will be greatly promoted, and the safety of its funds better secured, by the adoption of such a measure. Moreover, the present deranged state of the Treasury imperiously demands it.

It is believed, that four Agents will be sufficient to attend three times a year in each county, to receive the discounts and renewal of the notes; and that Agents every year qualified, can be procured for \$1,000 each per annum. The adoption of this measure will save, in the expenses of the Branches, \$20,000.

When the Bank was chartered, and the salaries of the officers regulated for the first twelve months, the President's duties were arduous, and he nearly all his time; now, the place has almost degenerated into a sinecure. It is the opinion of the Committee, that \$1,000 per annum to that officer, will be an ample compensation; and that the salaries of the Cashier and first Clerk can be reduced to \$1,000 each, per annum. The reduction therefore, in the President's Cashier's and first Clerk's salaries, will amount, together, to the sum of \$900.

The Committee are of opinion, that, should the Branches be called in, the business in the principal or mother Bank will increase, so much as to render it necessary to employ an additional Clerk at a salary of \$800; which will reduce the amount retrenched in the President's, Cashier's & first Clerk's salaries, to \$100.

The total amount of retrenchment in the Bank of the Commonwealth, will be \$20,100.

To carry into effect and operation the views of the Committee, they report a bill.

A BILL.

FURTHER TO REGULATE THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth shall, on or before the first Monday in February 1826, discontinue its respective Branches, and adopt such rules and regulations, in relation to the funds of the institution in its Branches, as may be best calculated to secure the same and promote the interest of the Bank.

2. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of said Bank shall lay the State out into Districts, and appoint an Agent for each District, whose duty it shall be to attend, three times a year, in each County in their respective Districts, to receive discounts due the Bank and the renewal of its notes; taking from said Agent, bond and approved security, subject to be renewed whenever they may require it, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and for the performance of such other matters and things in relation to said Bank and the discharge of his duty, as the President and Directors, by an ordinance of the board, may, from time to time, require.

The said President and Directors are hereby authorized to allow said Agents an annual compensation, to be paid by said Bank, provided the same does not exceed the sum of Dollars to each Agent, annually.

3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the day of the annual salary of the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth shall be Dollars; the annual salary of the Cashier of said Bank, Dollars; the annual salary of the first Clerk of said Bank, Dollars.

4. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth may, and they are hereby authorized to employ an additional Clerk, and to allow him an annual compensation not exceeding Dollars, to be paid by said Bank.

Foreign and Domestic.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31. The fine ship *Peruvian*, Capt Kelly, arrived at this port on Saturday, in the short passage of eighty three days from Chirillo, the present port of Lima. By this arrival we have the intelligence that General Rodil still holds out in the Castle of Callao, and it was believed would do so for some months to come. It appears that on the 29th of July, the British frigates *Briton* and *Tartar* visited Callao, and their commanders, Sir M Maxwell and Capt Brown, were permitted by General Rodil to land and enter the Castle, where they were splendidly entertained at a breakfast of three courses. The table was said to have been crowded with every description of fresh stock and choicest wines. The waters used by the garrison was found to be of excellent quality, and all seemed to enjoy good health. The troops, to the number of one thousand (as Captain Brown supposed) were well dressed, and appeared in the health and spirits. General Rodil was in daily expectation of despatches from Spain, and had positively refused all offers to treat with the Patriots. He kept up the hopes of his troops by propagating stories of the success of the Spanish arms in Upper Peru, &c.

General Bolivar was still in Upper Peru, but was expected to return to Lima.

The frigate *United States*, Commodore Hull, and U. S. schooner *Dolphin*, Lieut Perceval, were lying at Chirillo; officers and crews all well. There were also in that port a French frigate and brig of war; and the British frigates *Briton* and *Tartar*, the latter to sail for England in a few days after the *Peruvian*. Flour \$3.

PATRIOT.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SANTA FEE.

The following letter from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, now in New Mexico, to his friend in this place, corroborates the statements heretofore made by us respecting the actual condition of the commerce with that country.

Missouri Intelligencer.

Santa Fee, Aug. 25, 1825.

"DEAR SIR—Before I left Franklin I promised on my arrival at this place, to give you an account of the state of trade in this country. From my own observation, and conversations which I have held with a number of individuals, some of whom have been trading throughout all the upper provinces of New Mexico, I think I shall be able to draw a pretty correct picture of the present state of commerce in this and the neighboring States.

"The importations this year have been so great, the market for goods is completely overstocked. Many who brought but few goods, and who left families behind, have been compelled to sell; some at a loss, and others for about enough to save themselves. In this way the trade for cash has been ruined.

"Every village is crowded with goods, and it would be difficult to find a place within 300 miles where any more could be sold. There is a large amount still in Santa Fee and the owners are completely at a loss how to act. The little cash that was in the country has been expended, and to think of bartering altogether for mules, at high rates, they cannot.

"In Sonora goods may yet be disposed of on pretty good terms for mules; but the great fatigue and the still greater hazard attending a traffick of that kind, deter many from engaging in it. Several persons, however have left here for that Province, and necessity I expect will compel others to follow them. There is no cash in the country except in the hands of a few individuals, who are already supplied with more goods than they can consume in two years.

"The great mass of the people are extremely poor, and except here and there a miscreant which they get from our traders, they have no

the handling of a farthing from one year's end to another.

"The sales that have been effected this year, have been principally at wholesale; and I think I hazard nothing in saying, that more than two-thirds of the amount imported still remain to be distributed throughout the country. How long it will take to sell fifty or sixty thousand dollars worth to a people who have nothing to buy with, is a calculation rather too nice for me to make. It is reasonable, however, to suppose that it will take some time.

"Goods are entered at the custom-house without any regard to their invoice prices. They are valued at from 10 to 150 per cent, above cost, and pay on that valuation a duty of 22 per cent, which, on a common assortment, amounts to about 35 per cent on the actual cost; and yet several sales have been made here at 50 per cent, advance, the vender paying the duty.

"Those who are acquainted with the country, and can speak the language, may possibly keep up a small trade for two or three years longer, but new adventurers generally must suffer.

"On the whole, it appears that there is but little prospect of a successful trade being kept up between the United States and this Province, except on a very limited scale indeed. The country has but few resources, and the people in general are too indolent to call even those few to their aid. They are very poor, but very contented."

A treaty between the King of Portugal, and the Emperor of the Portuguese dominions in Brazil, was concluded on the 29th of August, under the auspices of Sir Charles Stuart. It is stated that the treaty provides for the recognition of the independence of Brazil, and establishes the commercial relations between the two countries on the footing of a reciprocal duty of 15 per cent.

"It was confidently believed in London at the last date, that the British Cabinet were about to put an end to the uncertain fate of Portugal, by the re-establishment of a representative government under a modified form. This benefit, it is said was to be bestowed on the Portuguese, as part compensation for the sacrifices they were to make by giving up Brazil. [VIRGINIA HERALD.]

EARTHQUAKE.

NORFOLK, October 31.

A gentleman who came passenger in the British schooner *James Hamilton*, from Grenada, informs that an Earthquake was experienced at Port Spain Trinidad, on the 23d September, the shock of which was so severe that it shook down several houses, and injured many others, including the church. No lives were lost, but several persons were much bruised. The same shock was felt at Grenada, but without injury.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

A letter from Smyrna, dated 19th of August last, to a merchant in Baltimore, says—"The United States ships *North Carolina*, *Constitution*, *Cyane*, and *Ontario*, came to anchor at the Castle yesterday; and sent a boat up to know if it would be agreeable to the Pacla for them to come up to the town.—His reply was, come and welcome, and that they would be glad to see the commodore—they are all under way, coming up." [BAL. PATRIOT.]

GREAT GUN AT AGRA.

The following is a description of the celebrated gun at the city of Agra. It is a brass 1500 pounder cast in the year 1031 of the Hegira. The maker's name Scutl Pershand; its weight 1049 cwt. 1 qr 4 lbs; the diameter of the calibre is 1 foot 11 1/2 inches; that of the chamber 10 1/2 in; that of the trunnions 11 1/3 in; that of the base ring 4 ft. 5 1/2 in; that of the muzzle 3 ft. 10 1/2 in. The length of the chase including the chamber, is 13 ft. 2 in; that of the piece itself 14 ft. 2 1/2 in; the interior width, at the trunnions is 4 ft. 2 1/2 in; the exterior width at the trunnions, 6 ft. 2 in; the length from the centre of the trunnions to the base ring is 5 ft. 7 in. The gun bears the following inscription in Persian characters—"In the reign of Akber Shah made by Scutl Pershand; weight 149 mounds." Value of the gun as old brass, 54,400 rupees; weight of shot, if of iron, 1,497 lbs; if of marble, 557 lbs. The beauty of this piece of ordnance, is as conspicuous as its magnitude, and all who had the opportunity of examining it, acknowledge its pre-eminence in the scale of ordnance, and admire the abilities of the founder. [IN.]

DOOR SPRINGS.

Mr Simon Fairman, of Troy, N. Y. has invented a very convenient Spring intended for doors and gates. The Troy Sentinel says, the spring is spiral and is enclosed in an iron case, which is the half of a cylinder with the edges turned out so that they may be screwed to a door, or gate, and the spring acts precisely like the springs of Webb's patent suspenders. The article is very neat and simple. The case may be made as plain or as ornamental, as the purchaser chooses, and is recommended to the notice of our hard-ware merchants, as well as to the attention of the public in general. [IN.]

A WEARY CREDITOR.

A dashing gentleman, who was not reckoned among the number of the best paymasters, visiting his batter, fixed upon one of the hats in the shop which he wished to have sent home upon credit; this being refused, he exclaimed—"What do you refuse to give me credit for a hat?" when the latter replied, I have another trifling objection besides that of merely giving you credit—I should not like to be under the necessity of bowing to my own HAT till you may choose to pay for it.

Shaking the Heavens.—Among the theories of the age, we recollect none which has more the air of novelty to us, than that which is disclosed in the following, and which, it appears, is, by a fortunate accident, about to be tested in practice "Shaking the Heavens," if Mr. Spafford's prediction be verified, then will be no longer a figure of speech; thou shaking rain out of a cloudless atmosphere will certainly be something new under the sun. We shall see.

Nat. Int.

Copy of a Letter to a gentleman in Washington.

Laningham, N. Y. 10mo. 25, 1825.

Respected Friend: Our Grand Salute, by heavy cannon, to-morrow along the whole extent of the Erie Canal and Hudson River, from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, and back, and from Albany to Lake Champlain, and back to Albany, will probably afford an opportunity for testing the correctness of my opinion, so long since expressed, of the influence of concussions of the atmosphere in producing rain. Besides this long train of *vidette* firing a National Salute is directed to be fired at noon, by every artillery company in the State. Our whole atmosphere will thus get a pretty thorough shaking, embracing the extent of the State, say 50,000 square miles, on the 26 of October 1825. As the boat from Lake Erie moves along the Canal and the Hudson River to Sandy Hook, with associates, and a numerous cavalcade of cannon, ringing off bells, shouts, acclamations &c. &c. giving another good shaking to our atmosphere. Now shaking the air in this

way if there be moisture enough in it to make rain, will infallibly produce it; but dry clouds may be shaken, and condensed by concussion, without yielding rain. Taking into view however, the great extent of this experiment, I shall be much mistaken if our wise men do not learn a lesson from it, and defer their next "Grand Salute" until the procession has ended.

Having freely expressed these views publicly, and on all occasions, I have observed the weather and its meteorology, winds, &c. with pretty close attention. For some five or six days past there have been seen, constantly, some flying clouds, to every appearance rather light and dry for the season, which is pretty cool. Neither the thermometer nor barometer, according to my method of prognostication, show any symptoms of rain: the air is unusually dry for the season. Every one with whom I have conversed considers the facts as stated, and we must wait for the result, of which I entertain no doubt.

During the late summer, when almost the whole state suffered severely by drought, I would have cheerfully incurred in the expense, for the public benefit, of firing cannon to produce rain. So sanguine was I of the practicability of this scheme that I offered as I had done many years before, to pay the interest on the sum expended in gun power until those who furnished the principal should be perfectly satisfied that the "investment" was a good one and the object perfectly attained. The time is coming when public provision will be made, by act of the Legislature, for shaking the clouds around us, in order to make them yield their moisture to the parched earth of our valleys, instead of carrying it to the mountains and hills, where it is not wanted. The calf may butt the empty udder of its dam without effect, and the farmer shake his empty sieve or riddle, but all know that this application is effectual in making the full yield their supply. I could talk philosophy more technically, and clothe my remarks in the language of science, but my object is, to reach the understanding, and not to make a parade of learning.

As I am perfectly willing to be laughed at, and care nothing for the sneers of learned ignorance, thou mayest do with this just what thou please. The subject ought to be publicly discussed, a remark with which I close leaving to my discretion the time and mode.

With great respect, thy friend,

HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD.

PARIS, SEPT. 28.

Extract of a private letter of the 22d inst, from Frankfort.

"It is long since the grand question of peace or war has been so warmly agitated in our political circles as within the last few days. It has been principally excited, as may be easily imagined, by the step recently taken by the Greeks. Yet, even those who think that England will not refuse the Protectorate that has been offered to her, positively affirm that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed."

The following intelligence from Nuremberg is of the 22d instant. "Whilst the Turkish government manifests great confidence in the Austrian Intermuncio, it shows much distrust towards the French ambassador, because he has not given satisfactory replies relative to the number of French officers in the service of the Greeks, and the succour afforded them. But the Porte displays much greater rancor towards Mr. Turner, the English Envoy, who certainly finds himself in a very disagreeable situation. He was lately invited to a conference with the Reis-Effendi, who is reputed to be a moderate and very accommodating man, but who, this time represented by his dragoman to Mr. Turner in very vehement terms, the hostile conduct of England, and reproached him bitterly. It is said that he communicated to the British minister the personal dissatisfaction of the Grand Seigneur upon the subject of his conduct, and because he had always answered that the English government could not prevent private individuals going to Greece to enter into the service of or afford succour to the Greeks, but, that for himself and his agents, he observed the strictest impartiality. It is added that the Reis-Effendi declared to Mr. Turner that these assertions were not true; that the Grand Seigneur had proofs that the Governor of the Ionian Islands, the British Admiral in the Mediterranean, and Commodore Hamilton, chief of the English squadron in the Archipelago, favored the Greeks in every way, to the great disadvantage of the Turks; that such a conduct was a violation of all the principles of neutrality, and rendered the cabinet of London an accomplice in the Greek insurrection; and that if these grievances were not remedied, the Porte would be forced to use reprisals towards England. Mr. Turner is said to have replied to the Reis-Effendi principally upon the latter point with much energy, and declared to him that the Porte had been indebted more than once to the crown of England for the preservation of its existence, and that Great Britain did not suffer himself to be intimidated by threats. We are assured that a note was afterwards remitted to Mr. Turner, drawn up in moderate terms, in which the Porte insists upon the recall of the Governor of the Ionian Islands, Admiral Neale, and Com. Hamilton."

ARTIFICIAL SPRINGS—OR boring for water. We feel assured that this paragraph will be read by more persons with interest than any other in the paper. Four persons from this county, (says the West Chester Pa. Village Record,) have been to New Brunswick, New Jersey, to see the so much talked of Artificial Spring. With one of them we have conversed. He says that three springs, brought from a great depth to the surface, and which were discharging themselves through the pipes, were flowing on the lower grounds. This might be accounted for by supposing the fountain to lie in the hill back—but on the top of the hill they were shown a spring obtained by boring 253 feet, it flows in a constant stream yielding from the pipe two gallons a minute; the water is sweet, soft, pure; furnishes the spring-house, kitchen, barn yard by pipes laid to each, and leaves a superabundance to spare. There is no water so high, as where the spring comes to the surface, for some miles, which precludes the probability, if not possibility, that the fountain is on the higher ground, and forces the conviction strongly, if not conclusively, that Artificial Springs may be raised in all situations. We hope to be able to present a more particular account of the visit, when we see the gentlemen together.

LATE FROM SMYRNA.

By the brig Cherub, at Boston, we have accounts from Smyrna (through our correspondent) to the 3d of Sept. We regret that the intelligence from the Greeks is by no means favorable. Missolonghi and Triopolizza were in the possession of the Turks and it was currently reported and generally believed at Smyrna, that the Greek land forces in the Morea had ceased opposing the Turks, and fled to the mountains. The Greek marine, however, maintained its ground, and was continually dogging and harassing the Turkish marine.

The American squadron under Com. Rogers, consisting of the North Carolina 74, the Constitution frigate, and sloops of war Ontario and Erie, were left on the 3d of September, at a village called Vouria, about 20 miles below Smyrna, where they were taking in water, having left Smyrna five days before.

Whilst the squadron remained at Smyrna, the crews were quite sickly with the dysentery, but when the Cherub passed them, Com. Rogers sent an officer on board with despatches for government, who informed Captain Rich that the sick were fast recovering, and as many were encamped on English Island, there was no doubt but it would soon cease.

We trust, says the Post, and hope that this unfavorable account from Greece, respecting the fall of Missolonghi, may prove untrue. We are unwilling to believe, without further confirmation, that this place which lately so bravely resisted and repulsed the attacks of Redschid Pacha, can have so soon surrendered to him, and that too after being furnished with a fresh supply of provisions and munitions of war, and having communication with the Greek fleet, which, it is not denied, was still in possession of the bay, & obliged the Ottomans to take shelter in the gulf of Patras. [in.]

* This place has been in the possession of the Turks for a long time.

ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship Bayard, Capt Robinson, from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of Paris papers to the 1st of October inclusive. The depression of the Cotton Market at Liverpool, was heavily felt at Havre, where sales of Louisianan had been at a decline of two sous on former rates. The stock was 17,000 bags, which was at 23 to 30 sous for Louisianan; 23 to 30 for Upland—about 2000 bags were expected from Liverpool, which had a tendency to check the eagerness of purchasers—St Domingo Coffee selling at 14 to 14-1/4 sous; Havana 15 to 16. Rice dull, good qualities would fetch from 34 to 35 francs.

The Brandywine had not arrived, the wind having blown hard from the eastward for four days before the Bayard sailed. Mrs Geo W Lafayette, with her three daughters and two sons, were waiting her arrival at Havre. The liberal party at Paris, were preparing to give Gen Lafayette a grand dinner on his return. [in.]

THE GREEKS.

A letter from Smyrna of the 17th of August, received in this city, confirms the late advices as to the favorable turn of the Greek affairs had taken and adds that the loss of the Turks at Missolonghi was 9000; of the Greeks 1500. It is however stated in a Vienna paper, that Redschid Pacha had collected troops and was again proceeding to renew the siege at Missolonghi—his head depended on its capture. But the place was open on the sea side and has received large supplies of provisions, and ammunition from the Ionian Islands.—When the Greeks retook Calamata, the Egyptians lost 1200 disciplined troops.

According to the latest advices from the East, a corps of Egyptian troops, said to be 5000 strong, have landed in the Island of Candia. The Turkish fleet is at Suda, and the Greek combined fleet is cruising off Candia, in order to prevent the Ottoman Admiral from conveying to the Morea the newly arrived Egyptians. The temporary inaction of Ibrahim Pacha, whilst waiting for reinforcements, enabled the Greek Government to collect large forces in the Morea. Colonel Croni has also received a new corps of picked men from Romania, a country whose soldiers are dreaded by the Turks. A letter from Trieste mentions a rumor that Ibrahim Pacha had received instructions to declare in case of his subduing the Morea, that his father was independent of the Porte, and that the Isle of Candia and the Morea should be governed according to the Egyptian system of administration.

CHESTNUT BARK.

The bark of the chestnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice as much coloring matter as logwood. The coloring substance of chestnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1 857 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple.—This bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron, it becomes a bluish black.—The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside, like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. Indigo has a greater affinity for wool than sumach, and in other respects it differs very little from sumach and gallnuts. The color obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

[Annales de l'Industrie Nationale]

A Large mass of Amber found in the Island of New Providence.—About the middle of last year a sailor being fatigued, sat down near the sea, on a block, which he supposed to be a stone. After having slept some time, in attempting to rise, he found himself glued to his seat. When he reached the vessel, one of his comrades remarked that he appeared to be scented with a very strong odor; and when he learned how it happened, he invited him to return, and endeavor to bring away the stone. The former had at first no inclination to comply, in consequence of its being too heavy; so much the better, replies the other you will make your fortune the sooner, for I believe it to be a large piece of Amber, which will sell for a large sum. He immediately mounted a horse, crossed the Island and brought away the stone. He showed it at first to a Jew, who offered him only the tenth part of its value. The circumstance soon spread, and the Captain of a merchant vessel, then in port purchased it of the sailor; and after passing through several hands, it was finally sold in England for £2300 sterling, at the rate of 86 Shillings per ounce.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Hudson, from London, and William Byrnes, from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 10th of October inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Stratford Canning, Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, was about to embark, with his lady, for Constantinople.

Lord Stratford was also about to embark for the Baltic, on his mission to the Court of St. Petersburg.

The United States Frigate BRANDYWINE, Captain Morris, with General LAFAYETTE on board, arrived at Havre on the 4th of October. She then proceeded to Cowes, where she arrived on

the 8th. It is stated, she leaked badly in her upper works, and would be there recalled.

The Banking Houses of San re, Pradeaux, & Co. and that of Shields & Johns, in England, have stopped payment.

Three houses had failed at Manchester, one for 10,000; another for 25,000; and the third for 50,000.

The son of Admiral Miaulis, who was despatched to England with the proposals of the Greeks to throw themselves upon the protection of the British government, had arrived. The mission will most likely be unsuccessful, as the government had not only dispatched a new minister to the Ottoman Court, but had interfered to prevent the arrangements making by Lord Cochrane to aid the Greek marine. The Courier of the 5th contains the King's proclamation upon this subject, in which he enjoins upon all his subjects, "strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as well as to all other belligerents with whom his Majesty is at peace, the duties of neutrality." It likewise declares, that if any person, in his dominions, shall be found guilty of assisting in equipping vessels against any country at peace with his Majesty, he shall be subjected to fine and imprisonment.

Two vessels, with stores for the Greeks, have left London in haste, for fear of being stopped by the government. But it is not only succours that the Greeks are to expect. The greediness of the English merchants for gain, blinds their eyes to the cause of humanity. Thus we are told that the Pacha of Egypt has expended a large part of the avails of the cotton crop, in arms and ammunition to use against the Greeks, and that two cargoes of Congreve rockets have been sent him from the Thames. If no cotton speculators blew up themselves but those who send Congreve rockets to blow up the Greeks, we should not mourn.

[N. Y. com adv.]

The late Gale.—At Basseterre, Guadalupe; the gale was terribly severe. Of 900 houses in the town of Basseterre, scarcely ten have been spared—3-5ths of the number have been completely thrown down, and the rest more or less damaged in the walls or in the roofs. All the public buildings have been destroyed, or materially injured. Whole families have perished. The number of victims to this awful catastrophe amount to more than one hundred and fifty, of every condition and color.

By the brig Leontine, from Alvarado, we hear that preparations were making at Sacrificos, by the Mexican squadron, to attack the fleet from Havana with supplies for the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, where, on account of the scarcity of provisions, the scurvy had broken out. The fleet consisting of three frigates, a sloop of war, and two transports, sailed from Havana on the 19th of September. Mr. MICHELLINA, Minister from the Mexican Republic to England, had arrived in the frigate Libertad. He stated that a 74, a 44, and a 22 gun brig, might be expected hourly from England. A letter from the city of Mexico stated that the measles were raging in that place, and were daily carrying off great numbers. Major JAMES PETTY, late of the U. S. army, died at Alvarado in August.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1825.

The article in our last, copied from the American Sentinel respecting the trial and acquittal of Jereboam Beauchamp, was incorrect. The error arose from the circumstance of his being taken before two magistrates, when the attorney for the Commonwealth moved for a postponement of the trial, to enable the Commonwealth to obtain testimony from a distance, which was deemed material, to which Beauchamp readily assented, and agreed to postpone the trial until Monday the 28th inst.

We do not think it strange that the public mind should be prejudiced against Beauchamp; or if sent to further trial there should be difficulty in procuring a jury, after seeing published in the newspapers, every thing that is said leading to a suspicion of guilt, whether true or false, and nothing in favour of his innocence!

By a gentleman who arrived here from Frankfort last evening we obtained the following information. The bill which passed the house of Representatives repealing the law reorganizing the court of Appeals &c. was taken up in the Senate on Wednesday last, when a substitute was offered and passed by the casting vote of the Speaker. The substitute only goes to the repeal of so much of the reorganizing law, as provides for a fourth judge, for raising their salaries, and for the abolishing the title of chief justice.

On the same day a resolution in the House of Representatives, offered by Mr Breckinridge, the purport of which was instructing the committee of courts of Justice to inquire of the court of Appeals (old court we presume) for information why they do not proceed in the business of the court, was taken up, which brought on a discussion not only very animated but some part of which was intemperate. The discussion was resumed yesterday, and was progressing when our informant left Frankfort.

It appears from the report of the Cashier of the Commonwealth's Bank to the Legislature, published in this day's paper, that there will remain after providing for the payment of all demands against it an excess of means amounting to \$973,014 88 exclusive of the fund arising from the sale of lands. This shows that notwithstanding every attempt to discredit the paper of this bank by calling it "Rags," "Trash," &c. the day is not distant when it will be equal to the paper of any Bank in the Union. It appears that the whole amount of notes in circulation is \$1,436,239 66 so that after setting apart a fund sufficient to meet that sum, there will remain an excess of means equal to the sum above-mentioned.

From the Auditor's report we also learn, that instead of a Bankrupt Treasury, the state holds stock

in the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of the Commonwealth amounting \$752,058 63, as well the money arising from the sales of lands in addition to the revenue.

We are informed by one of the Professors in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University, that there has already more than 270 students entered for the present session.

This has been the most remarkable day we have witnessed in Lexington for a space of 40 years. At day light the town was enveloped with a thick fog mixed with smoke, so dense, that a man could not be seen across the street, and continued so until nearly 11 o'clock, when it began to dissipate.

A. B. Fickle, the postmaster at Blountsville, Tennessee, who was lately convicted of robbing the mail, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the county jail, unless a penitentiary be erected in the mean time; in which case, he is to be transferred for the remainder of the term to that establishment.—*Phenix Gazette.*

The London John Bull of September 26th, says that Mr. BROUGHAM, has serious intentions of visiting America. If he should come to this country, he will no doubt be received and entertained with that cordiality and courtesy, to which he is so eminently entitled.—*Id.*

The grand New York bill which closed the celebration festivities, took place on Tuesday evening (Nov 8) and was attended by more than 4000 ladies and gentlemen. This fete is confidently asserted to be the most brilliant, extensive and costly that ever was witnessed in America.—*Id.*

THE MAILS.

In addition to the late increase of the Eastern and Western mails to six times a week, we are glad to learn that the following very desirable arrangement has just commenced on the Ridge road to Cincinnati via Georgetown. The mail now goes three times instead of once a week as formerly on the above route. Leave Lexington Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11 A. M.—returning on Mondays Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 10 A. M.

MARRIED.

In Mason county, Mr. WILLIAM HURST, of Lexington, to Miss SARAH P. DAULTON, of the former place.

DIED.

Departed this life, November 1st 1825 in the 50 year of his age, the Rev. Doct. JAMES WELCH. Doct. Welch was originally from the State of Pennsylvania—resided some time in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, and was for some years past a resident of Indiana.

He has left behind him an affectionate and afflicted wife and family together with an extensive circle of connections and friends, to mourn not only there irreparable loss but the deprivation to society and the world, of his talents and worth.

[Ind. Register.]

By the Governor of Kentucky, A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an atrocious assassination was committed by some unknown individual, upon the person of Col. SOLOMON P. SHARP, late a Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, from the county of Franklin, at his dwelling house in the town of Frankfort, early on the morning of Monday the 7th inst. accompanied with circumstances of extraordinary barbarity; and whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth aforesaid, indignant at the outrage thus perpetrated in violation of law, humanity and social feeling, desirous of manifesting to the world the high respect entertained by them for the deceased, and anxious that his murderer should be brought to condign punishment, did, by resolution approved this day, authorize and request the Governor to offer a reward of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for his apprehension and conviction.

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH DESHA, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by authority of the said Resolution, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the sum of

3000 DOLLARS

will, upon the conviction of the assassin, be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend him.—And I do enjoin it upon all officers of the law within this Commonwealth, and call upon all others, the good citizens and inhabitants thereof, to be active and diligent in their endeavors to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator of this foul and offensive crime.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1825, in the 34th year of the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH DESHA.

By the Governor: J. C. PICKETT, Sec'y. 47-5W

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, are hereby requested to meet at the office of the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, on Monday the 28 day of January 1826 at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and eight Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them—

By order, M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r. Nov. 24th 1825—47-5t.

Mercer Circuit Sct. October Term 1825

JOHN HANLY Compt' against WILLIAM LEWIS Def't

THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel and filed his Bill of revisor herein against Nimrod Manlye Ex'r or Adm'r of the Decedent Wm Lewis and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Manlye is no Inhabitant of this Commonwealth and he having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's Bill herein according to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the Complainant therefore by his Counsel it is ordered that unless the said Defendant Manlye do appear here on or before the first day of the next April Term of this Court and answer the Complainant's Bills herein that the same will be taken against him as confessed and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two Calendar months successively in some public Newspaper of this Commonwealth authorised by law to make such publications.

A Copy—Teste, PHIL. T. ALLEN C. C. November 25 1825—47-2m.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAWING OF CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES, Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.
First Day—Sept. 17, 1825.
NOS. 23, 24, 1.
Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.
NOS. 14, 8, 20.
Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.
NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 29,*
508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 8, 14, 20,
500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 23,
100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 29,
35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10,
20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29,
10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 14; 8, 20, or 14, 20,
5 DOLLARS, each, to the 8 tickets having upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 23,
2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets having upon them, either of the first six drawn numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14, No. 20; No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering, that if not presented before the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS, No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS, Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1 PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000	
1 " " 500 " 500	
1 " " 500 " 500	
1 " " 230 " 230	
20 " " 100 " 2000	
20 " " 50 " 1000	
80 " " 10 " 800	
760 " " 4 " 3040	
384 PRIZES,	\$10,120
1140 BLANKS,	
2024 TICKETS, AT \$5,	\$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the ternary combination of 24 numbers; from 1 to 24, inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 280

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to 4

Those ticket having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of Twenty per cent. Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations. The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order of the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price, (FIVE DOLLARS,) until the 25th inst.—after which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—therefore, it is recommended, that orders be made immediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Venders and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if personal application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M Pike, Louisville or Lexington.

It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to the object which this lottery is intended to promote, will not be backward in making their purchases immediately; in which event, the public may depend upon this class being drawn within the time above specified.

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

*Paid to Mr Yonce, in the Court House immediately after the Lottery was drawn.

Journeyman Printers.

WE wish to employ immediately, Two or Three Journeyman Printers to work at book work. The best wages will be given.

Knoxville Register Office, Knoxville, Tenn. Oct. 7, 1825. \$

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, I shall proceed to sell at public sale on the premises, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable in gold or silver.

A House and Lot,

Situate on Maincross street in the town of Lexington, near the First Presbyterian Church, the property of the Heirs of John Elder, deceased, to satisfy and pay to Robert M. Cunningham the sum of One Hundred Dollars, with interest from the 10th day of April 1818, until paid, with costs of suit; and also to pay to Thomas Gray One Hundred Dollars.

The Sale to commence between the hours of one and two o'clock on Monday, the 5th day of December next.

WM. WEST, Commissioner. November 12, 1825.—45-3t



NEW GOODS.

Alexander Parker,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening at his Store opposite the Court House in Lexington, a choice assortment of

GOODS.

Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS, assorted
Casinets and Satinets, do.
Rose Blackets, do.
3 & 4 Point, do.
Twilled and Plain Bombazetts, do.
Plain and Striped Jaconets, do.
Cambric & Mullin Maslins, do.
Italian, Mantua & Nankeen Crapes, do.
Merino and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, do.
Blue, buff and light coloured fancy Prints, do.
Dark, and coloured Gingham, do.
7-8, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Cotton Sheetings, do.
Best Sea Island Shirting, do.
Best steam loom, do.
Ladies' cotton and worsted Hose, do.
Single and double sole Morocco Shoes, do.
Misses Morocco Slippers, do.
Valencia Slippers, do.
Children's Morocco Shoes, do.
Best Leaf Sarsaparilla, do.
Best Imperial Gunpowder Tea, do.
Which will be sold for Cash, on very moderate terms
Lex. Oct 29, 1825—44-1f.

LAW LECTURES.

J Bledsoe and C. Humphreys;

PROPOSE delivering a course of lectures on Law, respectively during the ensuing seasons commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the ticket of both will entitle to 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one of both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science J Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C Humphreys on equity, Maritime, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pie-de-grams. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J BLEDSOE, C HUMPHREYS.

Sep: 30, 1825—39—1f

Printing and Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE at this Office, a quantity of Super Royal Printing Paper of good quality; also Medium Wrapping Paper.

Nov 4, 1825—44-1f

COTTON YARNS,

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very Reduced prices, viz:

Five hundred, at 20 cents specie.

Six hundred, and all over, at 16 2-3 specie.

May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Pritchett & Robinson, Dr. E. Warfield, or at the cotton store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington, Oct. 14th 1825—41-1f

New and Seasonable GOODS.

Wm. Leavy & Son

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE

Rendering their assortment very complete which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash at wholesale or retail.

Lexington 18th. November. 1825.—46-3t.



COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof

WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.

JOHN BRAND.

Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45-1f.

LATEST FASHIONS.

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE, MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior Blue, Black, and Drab CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VEST PATTERNS; together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia; and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell the above articles on the lowest term for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shops kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn.

Two or three Journeymen wanted. October 3, 1825—40-1f.

Fresh Bread.

